

## AMERICAN WOMEN NEAR TO THRONES

There Is Not a Nobility in the World, Excepting China's, That Has Not Had a Fair Daughter of United States in It.

**W**RITING in the Philadelphia Public Ledger "A Veteran Diplomat" has this to say of American-born women who have shared royal thrones:

The American woman has gone everywhere and become everything by marriage. There is not a nobility in the world, excepting China's, but that has its American woman in it. But royal families have been of necessity more exclusive when wives are to be chosen for their sons and royalty has generally evinced little predilection for those outside of equally exalted families, even in Europe. On the continent, in fact, it is practically true that only those sheep blackened, or at least sunburned, by the fierce light that beats upon a throne have married non-royal persons. Those who have made morganatic but perfectly honorable marriages, like Grand Duke Michael of Russia, are very rare.

Yet there are now living a countess, widow of a king whose love for the Boston girl changed the course of nineteenth century history; an American princess who actually shared a throne—or at least a palace—is still alive; and another, a New Yorker born, is aunt by marriage of the German empress. Prince Leopold of Lippe-Bielefeld, who died a few months ago, nearly lost his principality of Lippe-Detmold because his grandmother was a Philadelphian. Feminine citizens of the United States have reached the dubious positions of unofficial consort of a king of Holland, wife of a throneless Bonaparte who had to give up his American spouse to enter royal ranks; and it was a daughter of John H. Flagler of New York who was wife of the first and only "king" of Trinidad, the self-styled James I. of the island.

### A Remarkable List.

This is a remarkable list when the conditions and barriers to be turned or pushed away are kept in mind. The mere fact that every royal family is subject to its own laws by which marriages are viewed in as serious a light as are criminal acts under the laws of the non-royal is only the smallest obstacle to be overcome. In most European countries the Salic law prohibiting the inheritance of the throne in the female line is recognized, and accordingly there is a less supervision of the love affairs of a princess than of a prince and a corresponding care in selecting wives for the latter. Even for royalty—albeit youthful—to

along with it. She who was known in the Louisiana metropolis as Miss Marguerite Alice Helme not only possesses the distinction of being the only person of New World birth who has shared a genuine realm with a ruler, but also is the only Jewess ever legitimately married to a reigning Christian prince. Her marriage to Prince Albert of Monaco was not morganatic. For 13 years she was a real, not a titular, princess.

Her father was a cousin of Heinrich Helme, the great German lyric poet, and her own cousin married a nephew of Napoleon III's finance minister. She herself, as most of her family, is not of the Jewish faith. As Miss Helme, daughter of the New Orleans banker, who, after making his money there, retired to Paris to live, she married Armande Duc de Richelieu, who died. Prince Albert of Monaco, the present prince, who is best known for his work as a hydrographer, had been married to Lady Mary Hamilton, but she had secured a divorce. On October 31, 1889, at Paris, he married the widowed Duchess de Richelieu and the famous old Grimaldi palace at Monte Carlo was the scene of great festivities when he brought his bride home. The whole four square miles and a half of the principality were bedecked with Venetian masts and triumphal arches and a cantata was performed in the cathedral in her honor. Such was the reception of the bride. In 1902 she secured a judicial separation from the prince and still enjoys her freedom. The son of Prince Albert, who is his heir, is not her son, but the offspring of Lady Mary Hamilton, now the wife of Count Tassilo Festetics of Hungary.

### A King in Thrall.

A plebeian Ohio woman for years held a king in thrall and Mme. Musard is, I believe, the one case of the kind in the annals of the New World. On the other hand, shameless European adventuresses who have fascinated monarchs have been many. The story is now forty or fifty years old. Mario Musard, a Frenchman of Belgium, was the leader of an orchestra in Paris in the heyday of his career. He made a flying trip to this country and took back with him a wife, who was a native of a small Ohio town and was named Eliza Parker. He himself was at best an adventurer and she his willing assistant. While he was engaged in a professional capacity at Baden-Baden he succeeded in throwing his wide-awake, ambitious and pretty wife in the way of the austere William

sight in an exceedingly obliging manner.

### In Profligate Splendor.

She purchased a sumptuous hotel, built palatial stables for her 80 magnificent horses and entertained with sybaritic lavishness. Her palace was the Mecca of high society during the Third Empire. Her splendor equaled her profligacy. At a dinner in honor of the Prince de Chimay she wore a dress embroidered with more than 1,000 pearls. Her stables were marvels of equine luxury, and tickets of admission were issued to them as to great art collections. She was accustomed to giving elaborate breakfasts in them, at which such tables as Arsene Houssaye, Theophile Gautier and the painters Chaplin and Zeim were guests. The table service at these repasts was performed alternately by three coal-black negroes and three white men, all in her own special livery. Her equipages were more magnificent even than the Empress Eugenie's. Her entertainments in the Avenue de l'ena and at her country seat, the Chateau de Villequiers,

ing a tenth part of the demonstration that would follow the death of Musard by violent means. The fiddler bore an unenviable reputation even then. While New York's curiosity was piqued to see him, the town was not ambitious to behold his activity. Witness the contemporary account: "If we have masked balls here, there will be a scene of such immorality and profanity and disgrace of all kinds as even this vicious city has never known before."

### Queen of Trinidad.

There is opera bouffe equal to any on the comic stage, as well as love and trouble and infamy, in the history of American women who have become queens. One, for instance, ruled a kingdom that existed only in the mind of her husband. The Baroness James Harden-Hickey, daughter of John H. Flagler and cousin of Henry M. Flagler of the Standard Oil Company, was queen of Trinidad for a space of time after this fashion. Her husband was an eccentric of American origin, French citizenship, and strong royalist leanings. His title was a papal one,



were on a superb scale, and enthusiastically do bon vivants of that time recall them, and declare that never since have their like been seen.

### End Comes Suddenly.

When Mme. Musard's edifice collapsed it was with a startling suddenness. First the favor of the Dutch sovereign was lost to her and Europe was nearly plunged into war thereby. In 1867 she betrayed her royal lover's negotiations with Napoleon III. for the sale of Luxembourg to France. The king was in need of money, while the woman was enjoying the height of luxury as a result of his gift. Luxembourg was his and he sought to sell, thus violating the treaty guaranteeing its neutrality. In March the treaty of cession to Napoleon was drawn up. William confided the contemplated act to his Egeria. Mme. Musard betrayed the fact, some say to the German ambassador, others to the Marquis de Palva. The disposition of the sovereignty of the duchy had been settled 30 years before by a concert of the powers. Germany was furious over the plotted scheme and was only averted by the calling of a conference in London which settled Luxembourg's neutrality and decreed that it should remain in the possession of the house of Orange-Nassau. Egeria had lost her Numa.

### Dies in Asylum.

Nemesis followed hard after. The indiscreet talk of madam lost her royal friend, but she was wealthy, and one report had it that she had divulged the secret negotiations for hard cash, was, in fact, a glided spy in the pay of Germany. Her joyful life as the adulated of all adulators bade fair to last long. But one night in her box at the opera she was suddenly seized with a paralytic attack. Her left eye was so affected she was never able to open it again. She soon lost her mind; a few months later she became a raving maniac and tried to kill Chaplin, the painter. She was shut up in the asylum of Dr. Blanche, the famous specialist, and died shortly, leaving what remained of her fortune to her American relatives. The parasites who had hovered about her made off with a good portion of her money, and it is needless to say that the heirs of the obliging Musard put in a claim that had to be fought in the courts. So ended in oblivion the glittering course of the fair American who became queen of society and mistress of royalty.

Through the contemporary records of her meteor-like career Mario Musard plays the part of ghost as he did in life. It was not even known whether he was French or Belgian in origin. The nearest an assiduous American could come to writing his history 50 years ago was the six words: "He leads orchestras; that is all." The sentence was written in 1858, when Musard was in New York and was expected to inaugurate there Saturday evening masked balls similar to those which had become so popular under his direction at Paris that the enthusiastic chronicler declared that Guizot, the then strongest man in France, might be killed without creat-

and after being educated at French military schools he began to publish a royalist newspaper in Paris, which caused his speedy expulsion from the republic.

He had a fortune of his own, and imagined that he was destined to conquer worlds and rule all the conquered. Leaving France by governmental invitation he was shipwrecked on Trinidad and conceived the kingdom he was afterward to establish for a minute or two. The next year he married Anna Flagler in the United States, but marriage, instead of quieting his restless spirit, seemed only to incite his romantic disposition. The Odysseys he performed were as startling as that of Maximilian to Mexico, which was then fresh in the minds of the world, and without any manner of excuse excepting his own perverse desire. He roved over the world, and always encountered adventures that had no place in the life of a nineteenth century citizen. He should have lived in the days of the three musketeers or earlier in the crusading times to have been entirely at home with his period.

### Harden-Hickey's End.

It was in 1894 that he set out in a yacht with his wife. They were wrecked off Trinidad, and the baron set up the government he had planned six years before. At least he began along those lines, and got as far as taking the title of James I. for himself and awarding that of Queen Anna to his wife. His rule was so short-lived that he did not even have opportunity to get his extravagant plans out of his head even onto paper. The big island off the Venezuelan coast was discovered by Columbus on his third voyage, and for a century before King James proclaimed himself had belonged to England. At the time it had a British governor and 200,000 inhabitants. King James, therefore, speedily encountered John Bull, and as quickly as the exchanges of the information regarding his usurpation could be made the London government dispatched a cruiser to deal with this brand-new problem of colonial control.

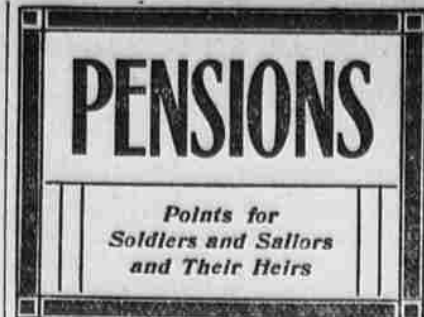
King James and Queen Anna, at the time constituting all the royal government, were exported to Key West, and the king died as king for want of a place to rule.

Harden-Hickey finally shot himself, and the baroness brooded over his death until she became insane and last summer was committed to a Connecticut asylum.

The present widowed Countess Albert von Walderssee, whose husband was the famous German field marshal, is an aunt by marriage to the German empress. She acquired the relationship by her previous marriage to Prince zu Noer.

### Bishop Resigned Office.

After an active service of more than twenty years, Bishop Cyrus D. Foss has resigned the presidency of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, assigning as the reason his ill health of the last year. Bishop Luther B. Wilson has been chosen to succeed him.



**PENSIONS**  
Points for Soldiers and Sailors and Their Heirs  
(Copyright, 1908, by C. E. Jones)

Information for soldiers and sailors and their heirs, who are invited to make use of this column for such information as they desire relative to pension matters. Letters stating full name and address of writers should be addressed to C. E. Jones, Washington, D. C. In replying thereto, only the initials of correspondents will be quoted.

### Chicago, Ill.

**Query**—My husband is a pensioner on account of the death, in the service, of his son by a former wife. We have no other income except this pension, being unable to work and dependent upon charity. I was pensioned at \$12 per month as the widow of a civil war soldier, before I married my present husband. This widow's pension ceased at the date of my remarriage. Is there any way that I can be restored to the pension rolls? I know of widows who have been restored to the pension rolls after their second marriage.—Mrs. Sarah J. McD.

**Answer**—You have no title to restoration of widow's pension under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, for the reason that your husband is living and you have not been divorced from him upon your own application.

### Baltimore, Md.

**Query**—Please tell me under what law a widow should apply for pension. She married a soldier of the civil war in 1898 and lived with him up to the time of his death. She has three children under the age of 14 years.—George T. S.

**Answer**—The widow referred to should make application for widow's pension under the general law, provided she can show that her soldier husband died from disability due to service and line of duty. She has no title to pension under the act of April 19, 1908, for the reason that her marriage to said soldier occurred subsequent to June 27, 1890. If the soldier's death was not due to service, the widow would not be entitled to pension under the general law; but the soldier's minor children would be entitled to pension under the act of June 27, 1890, from the date of filing application under said act until they severally attain the age of 16 years.

### Moline, Ill.

**Query**—I have a claim for widow's pension pending in the pension office under the act of June 27, 1890. This claim was filed in 1906 and I have not satisfied the officials of my dependence as required under that act. I have been told by a claim agent that I will have to make application under the act of April, 1908, if my claim filed under the act of June 27, 1890, is not allowed, but, as I understand it, I will get a pension of \$12 per month from April 19, 1908, without even applying, provided my other claim is rejected. Am I right? I was married to my soldier husband in 1871. He was in the civil war for three years and received an honorable discharge. He was killed in a railroad accident in 1906.—Mrs. Mary Mc N.

**Answer**—It will be necessary for you to file an application for widow's pension under the act of April 19, 1908, in order to obtain pension thereunder. The amount of your income has no bearing on your title to widow's pension under said act, which pension, if allowed, begins at \$12 per month from the date of filing of application.

### New York.

**Query**—My claim for pension was disposed of by rejection in 1905, on the ground that, having deserted from a prior service in which I was a sergeant, my two years' subsequent service, while complying with all of the requirements of the act of July 1, 1902, would not make me pensionable because I was a commissioned officer in my last contract of service. Is such a rejection a proper one? I know of a brother officer whose record is identical with mine and he received a pension last January. Please give me full information about this matter in your pension column.—Victor M. A.

### Scranton, Pa.

**Query**—I desire to file a claim for pension for my sister's child, a girl of 11 years of age. Will a guardian have to be appointed before such a claim is filed? The father of the child was a soldier who served in the civil war and received a pension and died five years ago from the disease for which he was pensioned under the general law; the mother of the child was also a pensioner up to the time of her death in January, 1907.—David M. Mc.

**Answer**—It will not be necessary for a guardian to be appointed in order to make application for pension for the soldier's child. Application for such pension can be filed and the claim prosecuted in person or by next friend; but if the pension is allowed, before payment will be made a guardian must be duly appointed. You should make application for a minor's pension under the general law.

### NOT THE THROB OF LOVE.

Dear One's Reminiscence Seemed Somehow to Lack Romance.

They sat on the sofa. They had just come to a mutual understanding, and he had measured her finger for the engagement ring, and they were in the first throes of tender reminiscence.

"You do not remember," he said, in a trembling voice, "you do not remember when you first saw me?"

"Yes, I do."

"Did any thrill or throb tell your heart this happy moment would come? No; that could not be expected."

"Yes, something did seem to whisper that we might become man and wife."

"My darling." And he kissed her fondly.

"Yes; I remember I saw you from the window leaving the house, and I thought you were bandy-legged, and I thought how awful it would be to marry a bandy-legged man, but it was only the glass in the window that was uneven and made you look so."

### SAMMY'S FEELINGS.



"Sammy," said his mean uncle, "how would you feel if I were to give you a penny?"

"I think," replied Sammy, "that I should feel a little faint at first, but I'd try and get over it."

### Ponderous.

"Do that orator's opinions carry any weight?" asked one statesman.

"They ought to," answered the other. "They are heavy enough."

**Worth Its Weight in Gold.**  
PETTIT'S EYE SALVE strengthens old eyes, tonic for eye-strain, weak, watery eyes. Druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

This would be a brighter world if the people who can't sing wouldn't.

**ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE"**  
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GILROY. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 50c a bottle.

When a woman has her hair fixed up she is half dressed.

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.**  
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 50c a bottle.

It's a bad thing to be known as a "good thing."



This woman says Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved her life. Read her letter.

Mrs. T. C. Willadsen, of Manning, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I can truly say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved my life, and I cannot express my gratitude to you in words. For years I suffered with the worst forms of female complaints, continually doctoring and spending lots of money for medicine without help. I wrote you for advice, followed it as directed, and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has restored me to perfect health. Had it not been for you I should have been in my grave to-day. I wish every suffering woman would try it."

### FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

### Kemp's Balsam

Will stop any cough that can be stopped by any medicine and cure coughs that cannot be cured by any other medicine.

It is always the best cough cure. You cannot afford to take chances on any other kind.

**KEMP'S BALSAM** cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, grip, asthma and consumption in first stages.

It does not contain alcohol, opium, morphine, or any other narcotic, poisonous or harmful drug.



defy royalty is no small matter, and scions of ruling houses like Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, who succumbed to the charms of a non-royal woman, must needs be only morganatically married. But Princess Hohenberg's rendering of the archduke's heart captive was a comparatively simple matter, she having been a lady in waiting at court and so virtually one of the royal family circle. But the American woman can enjoy no such advantage if she sets her cap for a princeling. Women citizens of the republic, thousands of them, have been years abroad, and only glimpsed an occasional royal personage.

### A New Orleans Girl.

It required no judicial decision at all to make a New Orleans girl a ruling princess in Monaco. Only she could not endure the dignity long on account of the prince she had to take

III. of Holland in such a manner as completely to capture him.

The relations of king and beauty were for many years a scandal, but they had made her of independent means. For one day William III. drew from his writing table a package of old mortgages on some lands in Pennsylvania and gave them as a souvenir to the fair Eliza, who, with all her flaunting of propriety, had a good head for business. She promptly foreclosed the mortgages and became possessed of some of the richest petroleum lands in the world in the days when kerosene was just beginning to be recognized as an extremely valuable natural product. She thus became one of the richest women in Europe. All of this happened about 1860, and Mme. Musard promptly set up an establishment in Paris without bothering to separate herself from her legal husband, who forthwith dropped from